THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 24. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1851. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS at SHANHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. THOS. RIPLEY), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as MERCHANT & AGENT, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing:
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, shipped by HESKETH DAVIS & Co., London, consisting of—

PICKLES, Assorted, in Pints and Quarts.
White Wine VINEGAR, do. do.
Raspberry VINEGAR.
Chili and Tarragon VINEGAR.
Salad OIL, in Pints and ½-pints.
French OLIVES.
„ CAPERS.
MUSHROOM and KETCHUP.
SAUCES of all kinds.
Bottled FRUITS.
JAMS and JELLIES, in 2 and 3-lb.'s Jars.
MUSTARD, ¼-lb. and 1-lb. each.
Dried HERBS, Assorted.
Red HERRINGS, in small Tins.
Lochfine HERRINGS, in Jars.
Salted SALMON, in Jars.
Dried COD FISH, at per lb.
Tins of SARDINES.
ANCHOVY and HERRING PASTES.
Carrot's OYSTERS.
PEARL BARLEY, in 6-lb.'s Tins.
OATMEAL, in 6-lb.'s Tins.
Muscatel RAISINS, in ½-boxes.
Turkey FIGS.
CURRANTS, in ½-boxes.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
Figg Wiltshire BACON, in 8-lb.'s Tins.
PICKLED TRIPE, in Jars, (by lbs. or jar.)
Ox's TONGUES.
Fine York HAMS, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th January, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine AMERICAN & PORT PHILLIP FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb Kegs.
Sir W. BURNETT'S Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY the undersigned—
Superior CHEDDER & BERKLEY CHEESE, quite new.
SMYRNA FIGS.
PERSIAN CARPETS or RUGS.
3 very superior FOWLING PIECES, by WILLIAMS & POWELL.
ALSO,
Patent SHOT BELTS,
POWDER FLASKS.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
And 1 pair BOAT'S DAVIDTS, &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the *"Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang"* published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

CHINA BRANCH
OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.
Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.
The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Days' sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.
ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

SHANGHAE, 11*th January*, 1851.

Fresh Beef,	₽ Dollar,	14 lb	
Mutton,	„	11	„
Veal,	„	12	„
Lamb,	„	12	„
Pork,	₽ catty,	120	Cash
Kids,	₽ Dollar,	each.	
Fish,	₽ catty,	80 to 100	Cash
Shrimps,	„	100	„
Eggs,	each,	6	„
Chinese Bacon,	₽ catty,	120	„
Ham,	„	300	„
Wild Geese,		none	„
Pheasants,	brace,	500	„
Wild Ducks,	„	500	„
Hares,	„	600	„
Woodcocks,	each,	400 to 500	„
Quails,	„	70 to 80	„
Teal,	₽ pair,	400	„
Wild Pigeons,	each,	80	„
Fowls,	₽ catty,	125 to 180	„
Ducks,	„	110 to 120	„
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½	
Fat Sheep,	„	4 to 5	
Vegetables, (assorted)	₽ catty,	12 to 20	Cash
Oranges,	„	50	„
Pears,	„	30	„
Pomegranates,	„	30	„
Cumquats,	„	60	„
Dates, fresh	„	180	„
Walnuts, best fresh	„	80	„
Chesnuts,	„	50	„
Flour,	„	36	„
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.	
Biscuit,	₽ lb,	4 to 8 cents.	
Sugar, White,	₽ catty,	90	Cash
Brown,	„	84	„
Common,	„	60	„
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₽ lb,	10 cents.	
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	₽ catty,	84	Cash

₽ Dollar, 1,280 good yellow cash (current price.)

WE have just received the *Anglo Chinese Calendar for* 1851,* it contains as usual a great variety of useful information.

We select the few following Chinese Proverbs:—

"Not to distinguish properly between the beautiful and ugly, is like attaching a dog's tail to a squirrel's body."

An avaricious man, who can never have enough, is as a serpent wishing to swallow an elephant.

While one misfortune is going to have another coming, is like driving a tiger out of the front door, while a wolf is entering the back.

To ride a fierce dog to catch a lame rabbit. (Useless power over a contemptible enemy.)

To attack a thousand tigers with ten men; to attempt a difficulty with incommensurate means.)

To cut off a hen's head with a battle-axe; (unnecessary valor.)

To instigate a villain to do wrong, is like teaching a monkey to climb trees.

A pigeon sneering at a rock;—a mean man displaing a prince.

The fish sports in the kettle, but is life will not be long.

Like a sheep dressed in a tiger's skin is a superficial scholar.

Like a cuckoo in a magpie's nest, is one who enjoys another's labor.

Do not pull up your stockings in a melon field, or arrange your hat under a peach tree, lest people think you are stealing.

By a long journey we know a horse's strength; so length of days shows a man's heart."

* To be had at Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.'s

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY, 1851.

THE first part of the last seven days continued fine weather; Monday and Tuesday being damp and disagreeable, followed on Wednesday and to-day by hard frost. The average temperature of the week has been very nearly that of the corresponding week of last year: in 1850 the mercury standing at 38°.6, and during the past week at 39°.2.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
3	F.	30.26	30.47	47.5	33.	N.W.	W.N.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
4	S.	30.54	30.46	41.5	35.5	N.	W.by N. to NNW.	0.00	0.00
5	S.	30.44	30.22	41.5	37.	N.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
6	M.	30.30	30.27	41.5	41.5	N.W.	S. to S.E.	0.22	0.00
7	Tu.	30.37	30.21	35.5	44.	N.W.	N.N.W. to N.	0.30	0.00
8	W.	30.40	30.26	35.	49.	N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
9	Th.	30.54	30.24	32.5	39.5	N.W.	N.E. to E.by N.	0.00	0.05
Shanghae, 9th January, 1851.							Total	0.52	0.05

CHINESE TARIFF OF 1786. *(Continued from No: 14.)*

SCALE OF DUTIES.

		Taels.	*Mace.*	*Candareen.*	*Cash.*
WOOD, AND BAMBOO ARTICLES.					
'*Tsze-t'han*' or red wood articles,	every 100 catties	1	0	0	0
'*Tsze-yu*' or elm wood articles,	„ 100 „	0	8	0	0
Wooden Tables,	„ 100	0	2	4	0
Boxes,	„ 10	0	0	6	0
Chairs,	„ 10	0	0	3	0
Bamboo Boxes,	„ 10	0	0	2	4
Small bamboo Almirahs and wooden Benches,	„ 10	0	0	2	0
Bamboo Chairs,	„ 10	0	0	1	0
Wooden Almirahs, Chests, and Bedsteads,	each	0	0	1	0
Ta-muh-yu (? for temple use) and *Swan-pans*, counting boards,	per 100	0	1	0	0
All descriptions of wooden Combs,	„ 100	0	1	0	0
Bamboo Mats,	„ 100	0	2	0	0
Small weighing Scales for Sycee, &c.,	„ 10 sets	0	0	8	0
Large bamboo *Lo* (? sieve) and *Chuh-p'hing*,	„ 100	0	0	6	0
Seaou-muh-yu,	„ 100	0	0	5	0
Bamboo Tobacco Pipes,	„ 100	0	0	5	0
Large foreign Chests,	each	0	0	5	0
All sorts of wooden Buckets, also the *Lo Khing* (? nets)	per 100	0	0	5	0
Iron Pan Covers, large size,	„ 100	0	0	4	0
Bamboos for carrying Burthens,	„ 100	0	0	3	2
Small bamboo *Lo* (? sieves or basket work), and small *Phing*,	„ 100	0	0	3	0
Sieves of bamboo for rice, &c., bamboo *Wah-lan*, *Po-ke*, and *Pe-lung* or Basket for bed clothes,	„ 100	0	0	2	4
Iron Pan Covers, small size,	„ 100	0	0	2	0
Foreign small Chests,	each	0	0	1	5
Peen-ke or Looms for weaving,	per 100	0	0	0	8
Bamboo Chopsticks,	„ bundle	0	0	0	6
LACQUERED-WARE, VARNISHED AND OILED ARTICLES.					
Finely varnished *large* Wooden folding Screens,	per set	0	6	0	0
Foreign-*large*-Boxes painted black and varnished,	each	0	5	0	0
Finely varnished *small* Wooden folding Screens,	per set	0	3	0	0
Foreign *small* Boxes painted black and varnished,	each	0	2	5	0
Varnished Cases,	per 100	0	1	5	0
Varnished Boxes, Tables, and Bedsteads,	„ 10	0	1	0	0
Large varnished Bowls or Dishes (of wood),	„ 10	0	0	2	0
Small do. do. do.	„ 10	0	0	1	0
BONE, HORN, FEATHER AND HAIR ARTICLES.					
Finger Rings,	per 100	0	7	0	0
Large Lanterns of Sheep's horn,	„ 10	0	2	5	0
Ivory Ware,	„ 10 catties	0	2	0	0
Ivory Combs,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Small Lanterns of Sheep's horn,	„ 10	0	1	2	0
Buffalo's horn Combs,	per 100 fo6 (1,000)	0	1	0	0
Women's hair Brushes and tooth Brushes,	per 1,000	0	0	2	0
First quality Elephant's Teeth,	„ 100 catties	3	2	0	0
Middling do. do. do.	„ 100 „	2	5	0	0
Inferior do. do. do.	„ 100 „	2	0	0	0
Deer's Horns and Horse's Tails,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Foreign Buffalo's Horns,	„ 100 „	0	1	0	0
Small Tortoises or Turtles,	„ 100 „	0	3	0	0
Buffalo's and Oxen's Bones *ground*,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	0
Boxes made of Shells,	„ 10 „	0	0	3	0
Oyster and other Shell-Ware,	„ 100 „	0	9	0	0
Coarse do. do.	„ 100 „	0	5	0	0
Peacock's and Swallow's Feathers,	„ 100 „	0	0	4	0
CROCKERY, EARTHEN WARE, &c.					
Large fine China Vases,	per 10	0	2	0	0
Middling do. do.	„ 10	0	1	6	0
Small do. do.	„ 10	0	1	2	0
Large Coarse Earthen Jars,	„ 10	0	0	8	0
Middling do. do. do.	„ 10	0	0	6	0
Small do. do. do.	„ 10	0	0	4	0
Wine Jars,	„ 100	0	0	6	0
Lamp-oil Burners and Incense Pots,	„ 1,000				
Large Earthen common Jars,	„ 10	0	0	4	0
Middling do. do. do.	„ 10	0	0	2	0
Basons, Jars with covers, Wine Bottles (of Earthen-ware),	„ 1,000	0	0	1	0
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF BURNT MATERIALS.					
Foreign Spectacles,	per 100	0	7	0	0
Spy-glasses and Mirrors,	each	0	5	0	0
Large Screens,	„	0	5	0	0
Small do.	„	0	2	5	0
Large handsome glass Lamps or Lanterns,	per 10	0	4	0	0
Small do. do. do.	„	0	2	0	0
Glass articles,	„ 10 catties	0	0	3	0
Middling size glass Mirrors,	each	0	2	5	0
Small do. do.	„	0	0	5	0
Large Lanterns or Lamps, set with glass beads,	„	0	0	4	0
Small do. do.	„	0	0	2	0
"Yun-nan," Chess men (?)	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
Other do.	„ 100 „	0	0	4	0
COPPER, IRON, AND TIN ARTICLES.					
Clocks,	each	1	0	0	0
Copper-ware,	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Tin-ware,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Japan copper smoking Pipes,	„ 100	0	1	5	0
Razors,	„ 100	0	1	0	0
Large cleaver Knives,	„ 10	0	8	0	0
Nails,	„ 100 catties	0	8	0	0
Scissors,	„ 100	0	0	6	0
Japan small Knives,	„ 10	0	0	5	0
Iron Pans or qualliers,	„ 10	0	0	4	0
Japan Weighing Machines,	„ set	0	0	4	0
Small cleaver Knives,	„ 10	0	0	3	0
Copper and Iron Door fastenings,	„ 1,000	0	0	1	2
Iron Needles,	„ 1,000	0	0	1	0
White Copper,	„ 100 catties	1	0	0	0
'*Tsing*' Copper and foreign Tin,	„ 100 „	0	6	0	0
Copper Wire,	„ 100 „	0	5	0	0
Red Copper and smelted Copper,	„ 100 „	0	3	5	0
Yellow Copper and Copper for Musical instruments,	„ 100 „	0	3	0	0
Iron Wire,	„ 100 „	0	2	5	0
Unwrought Copper, inferior Copper and inferior Tin,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Steel,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Lead,	„ 100 „	1	4	0	0
Wrought Iron,	„ 100 „	1	4	0	0

(To be continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 11TH JANUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae. December 5th, 1850.

BIRTH.—On the 10th inst., at the Victoria Hotel, Shanghae, MRS. C. M. DONALDSON, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In Shanghae, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at the house of Messrs. Wolcott, Bates & Co., Captain C. H. COOKSEY, of the American Barque *Huntingdon.*

DEATH.—10th inst., W. F. ROBINSON, Esq., of Salem Mass., U. S. A., aged 35 years.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Oct.	Port Phillip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Nov.	Sydney,	13th Oct.
Bombay,	19th Nov.	Amoy,	30th Nov.
Madras,	14th Nov.	Hongkong,	21st Dec.
Singapore,	7th Dec.	Ningpo,	14th Dec.
Penang,	1st Dec.	New York,	13th Oct.
Batavia,	25th Nov.	San Francisco,	8th Nov.
Manila,	2d Dec.	Sdwich. Islands,	4th Nov.

THE topic of the week in our little community, has been the detention of the *John Dugdale*, on the ground of some part of the Tea cargo not having paid the legal duty. We are happy to have in our power to lay before our readers the detail of this occurrence and the correctness of which we think cannot be contested,—our information being derived from parties wholly cognisant of the circumstances and whose characters will guarantee full credence to the statement. The cargo of the *John Dugdale*, consists wholly of Tea shipped by four parties, the duty receipts preparatory to clearing the vessel were forwarded to her consignees on Saturday last, and on reference thereto they found, that the vessel was about to clear with a cargo of about half the quantity she had taken on her previous voyage. It should be mentioned that no part of the cargo was shipped by the Consignees of the vessel. The Port Clearance had been granted and forwarded to the Consul when the Consignees of the vessel arrived at the Consulate and laid an information against the several shippers by this vessel alleging that they had one and all smuggled the greater part of the cargo and demanded the Consul's interference in order to visit upon the offenders the full penalties of their wrong doing—the Consignee, moreover, lodged a formal protest against any damages occuring to the ship in consequence of the legal duties not having been paid, and late in the same evening, the several shippers were served with a notice that they were held responsible for any losses arising from detention of the ship, by any irregularity in payment of duties. No other course consistent with his official duty could be pursued by Her Majesty's Consul than that adopted by him on this occasion; he immediately communicated with the Taoutai and returned the grand chop, and as the vessel had been permitted in the meantime to drop down below the anchorage, a messenger was sent to seal the hatches and she was ordered back off the Chinese Custom-house.

On reference to the manifest as given by the Consignees to the Consul, it was found (after the grand chop had been issued) that there was a deficiency of 2,000 chests on which no duty whatever had been paid; no intimation of this discrepancy had been hinted at or pointed out by the Consignee to the party interested, who on ascertaining the omission applied on the earliest occasion to the Custom-house and tendered the duty; it was refused on the plea that the accounts of the *John Dugdale* had been closed, and the vessel had cleared. In the meantime the Consul had been in communication with the Taoutai and it had been intimated to the parties concerned, that the whole cargo would be landed and re-weighed and such portion thereof on which it should appear that the duty had been evaded, should be confiscated by the Chinese authorities. Subsequently,—thanks to the judicious intervention of the Consul, it was determined not to discharge the cargo, and it was deemed by him, that this was not a case which merited the infliction of the penalties arising under the Imperial treaty, seeing that the laxity or corrupt connivance of the Custom-house officers has led to such a state, that non-payment of the full duty upon Teas has now become the custom of the port; so much so, that even in this case of the *John Dugdale* (with the deficiency of 2,000 chests on which *no duty whatever* was paid and others in which one sixth and one third only was paid), still paid in respect of her tonnage, more export [illegible] than [illegible]ths of the vessels recently cleared.

We feel certain that our readers will heartily approve of the Consular decision in this case, which was, that the shippers should declare the respective quantities shipped and be amerced by the infliction of double duties on the quantity not previously paid, and a further fine for their irregularity, of 100 dollars each, to the Queen.

We sincerely hope that this Consular decision will be accepted as a warning for the future, and we think we know enough of the right-mindedness and correct feeling of our readers to say that the great lenity accorded in this instance to the offending parties, will not be construed into the belief that the Chinese authorities will be as apathetic and indifferent as they have been of late, to the daily (we might say hourly) systematic evasions of the legal duties both in imports and exports,—sorry should we be, that such a state of things, should permanently obtain in this recent but rising port as has disgraced Canton from time immemorial. We are assured by the best informed of our friends that it is not only inexpedient, but absolutely expensive in its results to the shipper; as it has been satisfactorily proved that any evasion of the duties has led to a more than corresponding augmentation of the cost laid down in England.

We shall on a future occasion return to this subject, one of prominent interest, and in the proper understanding of which the best interests of this port, moral and social, are most intimately connected.

Since the foregoing was written we learn that the duties and fines have been paid and the *John Dugdale* has proceeded on her voyage. If all Consignees of vessels will have the high moral courage to inform against the irregularities in other people's shipments, there will soon be an end to all illicit trading.

THE *Lady Mary Wood* sailed for Hongkong on Sunday last;—and currency has been given to a report that this will be her last voyage, as the Peninsular and Oriental Company propose discontinuing the Shanghae line, unless the mercantile community come forward with a standing subsidy in its aid. It may indeed be the Steamer's last voyage, as we believe she is required for some other of the Company's branch lines; but that this body contemplates abandoning its footing in Shanghae, whatever may be the response of the public to this novel demand, is a result of which we are more than sceptical. To do so would be at once to call competitors into the field, either English or American, who in the process of time might follow the expansive policy of the Company itself; and far from contenting themselves with cast off coasting branches, seek a share of the profits attached to main lines and introduce a wholesome rivalry into the whole scheme of Oriental Steam Navigation. It may require cautious consideration before the Company extends its operations to any given locality; but once established there we are much mistaken if it will see fit to abandon whatever prospects may have been entertained and whatever progress made, unless indeed in the improbable event of the enterprize turning out so worthless and hopeless, that no sane speculator would think of stepping into the vacated position.

But it is alleged that the Company are losing money by the extension of their line to Shanghae. If this really be the case, we regret it sincerely; but can hardly admit that the question is thus disposed of. The experiment has scarcely existed for a year, and twelve months are an insufficient time to prove whether it be profitable or not. Nothing is more certain than that in the great facilities which modern science has afforded to communication and locomotion, their invariable tendency has been not only to develope but to create traffic; and it is from the new sources thus opened up that these costly enterprizes have derived in a great measure their remuneration. Now we are more hopeful of the destinies of this port than to imagine for a moment we have yet fathomed the extent of its capabilities. Every year increases the magnitude of its stated trade, and every year is developing something new in that trade's special features. Every year consequently is rendering it more fitted to support effectively a rudiment of Steam Navigation on the Chinese Coast and to remunerate better by the unforced expansion of commerce the pioneers of such an undertaking. Nor is it to be forgotten that in the particular operations of the Peninsular and Oriental Company the great value of the Shanghae branch is as a feeder to the main lines; and in a comprehensive view of its pecuniary results should be estimated not only the limited earnings of the coasting Steamer but the returns from passengers and freight transferred by it to the Indian and English vessels, neither of which in many instances would have gone forward, but for the facilities afforded by a Steam communication throughout. If in the combination of these ultimate results with its direct and immediate returns the Shanghae line is still a failure and likely to remain so, we confess that we are much surprized at the event.

At this juncture, then, the Company institutes a demand of one thousand dollars or so per month from the mercantile body here. It is true that no reason is given, and that the exaction is delicately regarded as a postage charge for the conveyance of letters; but there can be no mistaking its unusual character. We presume the step has been taken in pursuance of instructions from head quarters; for the Company's Agents in China could, we are satisfied, have given them much better advice as to what would be palatable to their supporters here, and beneficial to the best interests of their own body. We know not whether a similar demand will be made upon merchants at Hongkong, the other terminus of the line; but at both places the matter must very soon be settled in one way or the other. We cannot suppose that either community will view with much complacency this attempt to tax them by a monthly subscription, though it may be difficult to decide whether they should seriously resent it or feel inclined rather to be amused at the originality of the idea. Certainly, of all the paltry expedients to which virtue in distress can be reduced we think the most undignified spectacle is that of a great commercial incorporation "sending round the hat," as it has been proposed to do in the present case by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Let this undertaking, like every other, stand upon its own basis. If the line is not remunerating let the Company apply to Government for its assistance by a Post Office contract for the mails, as has been done in other instances all over the globe; and if Government is obdurate to a well authenticated representation of this nature, let the concern be decently abandoned. But we can only regard the principle of a direct (and as far as lies in the power of a private body, an enforced) assessment upon the public of any locality for the support of an undertaking in which they are but indirectly concerned as inherently vicious. What would be thought at home of the modesty of a railway company in difficulties which should seek to levy contributions for its own private advantage on every parish, through which its line might pass under a threat of stopping the conveyance of parcels or some other branch of traffic? Or what of an insolvent trader who should send a circular to his creditors that unless they contributed so much a month to keep him afloat he would be under the unfortunate necessity of failing outright? We are certainly indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for that more intimate connection with Europe which is the natural result of a direct Steam Navigation thence; but we do not think that body has always been actuated by the most liberal sentiments or given effect to these in the most liberal way. It should occasion little surprize therefore if their present appeal to the mercantile body meets with a tardy and unwilling response; and we await the issue of the proposal at all events with some curiosity. So far are we, however, from regarding with apprehensions of its success the extension of Steam Navigation to this quarter, that we conceive in a very short time nothing less will meet the requirements of Shanghae than making it the terminus of the Bombay line, and Hongkong only the port of call. Drug will then be brought on without the necessity of transhipment with its attendant delay and risk, and we shall enjoy the advantage of a Steamer for each incoming and each outgoing mail. It might be well for the Peninsular and Oriental Company to anticipate this time, at least to facilitate its realization, certainly not to interpose such clumsy obstructions as that which we have noticed to the enlarged spirit of commercial enterprize and liberal dealing which should accompany the magnitude of their operations.

THE article we give on the "Tea Trade," is part of a series of articles which appeared in *Hunt's Merchants Magazine,* and was afterwards published in a pamphlet form at New York.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 118, Oct. 22nd and 23rd, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

NONE of the ten Decrees given in this number treat on any subject worthy of notice; we therefore pass on to the memorials, of which there are two, addressed to His Majesty severally by *Keying* and by *Lew Yunko,* (Viceroy of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang.*)

Keying entreats His Majesty to permit him to retire from his office promising when totally restored to health to "lay his head in the mire at "the Palace Gate, and crave to be again employed." He thanks the Emperor for leave of absence which has been repeatedly granted him, and for the Gracious attention which has been vouchsafed to him in his ailments, and mourns that diligent exertion in the sphere of duty allotted to him, (which is the only means at his disposal of showing his fervent gratitude,) is totally out of his power. He speaks of the grievous ulcer that broke out in his neck, while on service at *Tsingkeang* in the spring of last year, and states that his medical adviser is of opinion that the constant drain of such a chronic sore, is sufficient to undermine his constitution and unfit him for all exertion either of mind or body. He therefore as a last resource, sends his memorial by the hand of his son, and beseeches that the Imperial Glance may be bestowed thereon.

MEMORIALS.

Lew Yunko of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang* writes as follows:—

"*Hangchang,* Intendant of Circuit of *Hinghwa,* "*Tseuenchow* and *Yungchun,* (Taoutai at Amoy,) "applied for leave last year to visit the Capital "and obtain an audience, and afterwards falling "ill at Peking, he left the service altogether. In "consequence of which I received Your Majesty's "instructions, directing me, as the post was one "of extreme importance, to select an officer to fill "the vacancy from among the whole number of "Intendants in the Province, and to appoint "*Chang Heyu* to the office for the time being."

"The Intendant of *Hinghwa, Tseuenchow,* and "*Yungchun* is I find placed over two primary de"partments and one secondary, comprising a tract "of country situated in the southernmost extre"mity of *Fuhkeen,* and inhabited by a race of "people who are obstinate and preverse, and "indeed, proverbially difficult to govern. The "town in which he holds his official residence, "Amoy, is the most important sea port in the "entire province, and the seat of its naval Com"mand; and being a great resort of all the mer"cantile marine of China, it presents no sinecure "to the authorities who have to keep its thousands "under subjection, and prevent the prevalence of "crime. Ever since the establishment of com"mercial intercourse with western nations in the "23rd year of the late reign, forests of barbarian "ships have also frequented its harbour; England "has placed a barbarian eye in the city and her "vessels as well as those of America and Spain "have constantly made it their resort. The civi"lized and the barbarian are thus thrown into "constant collision, facilities for their falling out "with each other naturally present themselves, "and thus call for increased anxiety on the part "of the authorities in charge. To secure good "management under these circumstances and "prevent all risk of failure, it is I conceive abso"lutely necessary that an officer of uncompromis"ing dignity, and possessing a thorough know"ledge of the barbarian language should be the per"son selected for this port. Bearing this in mind "assisted by the Commissioner of Justice and "Finance, I have carefully weighed the capabili"ties of every individual Intendant of Circuit in "the province, and really have not been able to "discover one at all suited to the situation, and "therefore, fearing evil consequences, have not filled "up the vacancy in that way; *Chang Heyu,* the in"dividual at present officiating is a *Tsinsze* of *Sze"chuen,* and was promoted from a district Magis"tracy in *Kwangtung* to the Prefectship of *Nan"ning* in *Kwangse.* When *Seu Keyu* Governor of "*Fuhkeen* was Commissioner of Justice at Canton "in the 23rd year of Taoukwang, he had constant "opportunities of meeting this officer, then Magis"trate of *Puonyu Heen,* and he found him to be not "only a literary character but also a most clear "headed able and experienced man, besides which "he observed that he possessed an intimate know"ledge of the Barbarian disposition. Taking into "consideration the necessity of selecting an officer "qualified for his post where, as in this instance, "the peculiar interests of a port of foreign trade, "are concerned, and the fact that no other person "besides *Chang Heyu* can be found possessing "equal experience of the barbarians and their "habits, I feel it my duty after consultation with "the Commissioners of Justice and Finance to "request Your Majesty in consideration of the "importance of the office of Intendant of Circuit "of these maritime districts, and the interests of "the country comprised therein to permit *Chang* "*Heyu* to fill the vacancy."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—In the *North-China Herald* of the 14th December last, it is stated, that, if possible, the New Park will be completed in time for the next Spring Meeting of our Racing Club; now that so speedy a termination to the exertions of the Committee who so kindly undertook the planning of the New Course, seems scarcely probable, will you allow me through the medium of your columns, to make a few suggestions respecting the much called for improvement of the present Park?

The ground intended for the formation of a new ride for the Community has not been taken possession of, so I presume that the actual settlement of it remains still a question of time, and the period of its completion, for either Riding or Racing purposes seems still more indefinite. I would therefore suggest, that the original plan which now appears to be both more expensive, and less easily accomplished, than was at first expected, be cast aside *for the present*, and our wants be supplied in the following manner.

For a good Racing and Riding ground suitable to our small Community, and the horses used by them, I would propose that the Course be extended to the road leading from the village west of the Fives Court to the Soochow Creek, encircling the Plantation at the west of the present Park, and forming the Course into a sort of oval, of which the Fives Court should be at one end and the proposed addition be at the other. The new portion either to be purchased entire, including all the land inside the Course, or merely buy or rent the land on which the new ride is formed, leaving the plantation &c., in the hands of the present owners. With such a course the corners might be well rounded, and even Sydney and Arab horses have full swing in their gallops.

As a good country road is a great desideratum, I would suggest that one might be formed from the north-west corner of the above proposed course, pass the north side of the village west of the Fives Court to the creek which bounds the Foreign ground over which let a new bridge be made (where the present wooden one stands) and from that take the first foot path to the south, widening it, and improving the small bridges until arrival at the "*western road,*" and let the ride continue on that road to the red Joss house near the bubbling well; and from it, return along the north side of the creek that runs east and west towards Shanghae, cross that creek about a quarter of a mile before arriving at the large stone bridge beside the fir plantation, and continue east till arrived at the proposed new bridge over the creek which bounds the Foreign ground, and from thence proceed home by the course.

From this circuit many good roads branch off, and it is only some small repairs to bridges that are required to make capital roads from it, to the Pagoda by St. Catherine's bridge to the French Missionaries (*Sze-kea-wei,*) *Yah-ke-tun, Fatwha,* &c. Some compensation would be required for land lost by the widening of small paths, but the amount would be trifling.

If the above suggestions were carried into effect we would have a safe road of some five or six miles in extent, without a single paved village to pass through, and only one large bridge to cross; I cannot estimate the expense of the improvements here suggested, but there is little doubt that all of them could be carried out at a much less expense than the proposed new Park, and I would even venture to say they would suit the wants of the Foreign Residents much better, for we would have both a good course and a safe country road quite completed in all probability before the new Park is even commenced.

I hope these remarks will lead to further suggestions for the improvement of country roads and that ere long we may be able to ride safely and confortably to some distance from Shanghae.—I am Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

E-LEE.

Shanghae, 6th January, 1851.

EXTRACT FROM
"TEA AND TEA TRADE,"
BY GIDEON NYE, JR.,
OF CANTON.

THE QUESTION OF CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN reverting to the consideration of the question of the consumption in this country, we are always brought to the necessity of a more stable and uniform market here;—the prevention of rapid and great fluctuation of prices, out of which spring the inducements to ship *false* and very inferior kinds of tea, from the introduction of which a distaste arises, and the use is checked.

The nature of this commerce, based as it is upon an article of prime necessity, which is the production of but one country, and that a distant one, and the extension of whose use follows so surely the diffusion of knowledge, and conducted, as well in second as in first hands, by a comparatively limited number of the most intelligent and respectable merchants, whilst its importation is almost confined to this port*, should exempt it from the frequent and rapid fluctuations to which coffee and other products of many, and of near, as well as distant countries, whose importation and sale is neither confined to a limited number of merchants, or to any one port, are subject.

In reviewing the trade for the last period of five years, we find a remarkable uniformity in its amount, as shown by the exports from China hither, which, for convenience, we now repeat the gross sums of. Thus, there were shipped to this country in—

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Green......lbs.	13,812,090	14,236,082	14,388,938
Black......"	6,950,459	4,266,166	4,493,788
Total...."	20,762,555	18,502,248	18,887,736
	1848.	1849.	——
Green......lbs.	15,340,565	13,834,453	....
Black......"	3,998,578	4,875,564	....
Total...."	19,339,083	18,710,017	....

Showing an average of about 14,323,000 pounds of green, and of about 4,917,000 pounds of black; and of both, 19,240,000 pounds per annum. This presents a uniformity such as no other article of importation does for a like period, and indicates a commerce free of the elements of fluctuation.

We find therefore, that the influences which have disturbed the course of prices here are external, or of an imaginary nature, and that the remedy lies in the adoption of a new system of sales, by which a regular and more gradual offering of the annual and inevitable accumulation of the importations in the spring may be provided for. As to the period of shipment from China, the laws of nature control the operations of the merchant; for the incoming of the crop of tea at the shipping ports is naturally in the autumn; the monsoon soon after favours the vessel's return hither; and the approaching season of humidity does not less powerfully than the winds tend to warn the merchant against delay in China.

These natural and uncontrollable causes, then, indicate clearly the necessity of the suggested remedy. The considerations of its expediency have already been presented in the previous papers, in anticipation of the opening of the spring trade here; and the subsequent course of the

* New York.

market, has, in the most marked manner, confirmed the opinions then expressed upon this point, after due allowance for the unusually limited country demand during the past six weeks.

There is no doubt but that the highly respectable auction houses now employed to sell the teas imported, would gladly concur in a new system of sales, whereby the amount obtained, and, as a consequence, their own commissions would be considerably increased, while their convenience would also be promoted. A great convenience would result to all the parties to the trade also, in the greater diffusion of the payments for the teas over the year,—indeed, when the large aggregate amount of the sales of tea is considered, a greater equalization of the payments over the year will appear as a benefit to all branches of business.

The question of consumption is always recognized as the most important element in considering the progress of commerce in any article, and in the examination of it with reference to *tea*, it is found to possess peculiar interest. It is an article whose intrinsic qualities are the least understood, generally, and the examination and judgment of which, by the few who have some practical experience in it, is the most important of all those products which enter into general consumption. No other necessary of life offers so great a variety of kinds, much less such a diversity of qualities; nor is any other so valuable in proportion to weight or bulk; yet no other is, as a general thing, so hurriedly examined and sold.

The evils resulting from this haste, and consequent incompleteness of examination, are not confined to the mere fluctuation of prices, but affect the management of the dealers in all parts of the country, and thus act prejudicially upon consumption; whilst, as has been before remarked, the fluctuation in prices induces the shipment of very inferior qualities, and this prejudices the consumers against the good tea.

The general want of nicety of judgment in the selection of tea, and the consequent undue regard paid to the "style" or form and color of the leaf, rather than to the intrinsic quality, which can only be well tested in the cup, and which is often indicated by a broken leaf, whether in green or black teas, for the reason that the youngest leaves are naturally the tenderest and soonest broken, and, at the same time, the richest in flavor, is at present a check to the growing predilection for the beverage. Other misapprehensions exert a similar influence: one of these, the general impression that teas seriously deteriorate in quality by keeping a year or two; whereas, all kinds of black tea, save only the delicate white leaf of the Pekoe, which rarely or never comes to this country, are really improved by keeping a year; and the kinds most used here, Oulloong, Ning-Yong, Ankoi, and Congou-Souchong, really require the effect of the lapse of time in abstracting the *fire* which has been communicated in the curing of the leaf, to render them mellow and palatable to those persons who have been accustomed to the use of tea in China or England; and a very considerable portion of the green teas would gain, rather than lose, in appreciative flavor, by being kept a year. It is necessary to say, however, that tea of no kind can be kept sound in a small parcel, or in an open package, any considerable length of time, although a package of 60 to 80 pounds would, if originally well cured, keep for several years unimpaired in a dry, airy place.

The Chinese do not drink new tea, but consider it necessary to allow time for the *fire* to escape; and they say that the highly-fired black teas of the better qualities, really improve in flavor by being kept two years in tight leaden boxes.

To the various causes alluded to must be attributed the comparatively slow increase of the consumption of tea, and the wide disparity shown by the really immense increase in the consumption of coffee. That the introduction of the poor qualities of tea into the west and southwest, which was noticed in Part First, where the chief increase of the population has accrued, has had the effect to turn the consumption upon coffee, there is no doubt:—for we find that the chief increase in the use of tea is in the Eastern and Middle States, including, however, Ohio, where the dealers and consumers appreciate the better classes, and where the judgment of qualities, from long habit, is better, and if this were not so, the greater economy of tea, as compared with coffee, irrespective of the distance of place, and which is more in proportion to the distance of carriage, as well as the greater portableness and convenience of it, would have kept the consumption at its relative proportion, as shown in other parts of the country. That tea, when properly used, is much the most economical, and its effects salutary, as compared with coffee, whose effects are usually injurious, there is no doubt. And it is understood that the physicians, during the prevalence of the cholera last season, recommended the use of black tea instead of coffee. There are already indications of the turning of the consumption upon black teas in Ohio and other parts of the West, in lieu of coffee; and it may be hoped that, as the necessary knowledge in preparing it extends, and the better qualities become appreciated, the disparity in the consumption of the two beverages will be removed. The sincere efforts of every one in the trade should be used to this most desirable, because mutually beneficial, end.

By judicious and persevering efforts, the consumption may be brought somewhat nearer to correspond with the ratio of it in the United Kingdom, where "a large portion of the population does not consume tea," owing to its high cost. In 1846, it will have been seen, the rate per head of the whole population, (including Ireland,) was $1\frac{3}{8}$ pounds; at which this country would now require about 30,000,000 pounds, instead of 20,000,000; but, as has been before stated, the proportion of persons who can afford to buy tea in this country is immeasurably greater than in Great Britain and Ireland; and when it is considered that in England, as is stated in the papers of Mr. Norton in Part Second, "in private families, whose expenses are based on competence, the consumption of tea is twelve to thirteen pounds per head, and that domestic servants in such families, when allowed tea, have nearly one-quarter of a pound per week, or thirteen pounds per annum," the disparity in the consumption in the two countries is truly surprising; and suggests the hope of a greater ratio of increase than the former statistics have shown. The past and present seasons, it is believed, will be found to show a greater increase.

BALI.

(From the Journal of the Indian Archipelago, Vol. 4 No. 9.)

(Concluded from No. 18.)

Commercial History.—The details on this point need not occupy much space, since the course of events, from the earliest period of European intercourse with the Archipelago until within the last few years, has proved remarkable for its uniformity. The Balinese, although decidedly an agricultural people, and occupying a country eminently calculated to produce articles adapted for the European market, have hitherto abstained, except in a single instance mentioned below, from cultivating produce likely to attract other than native traders. In this they have probably been actuated by motives of policy, since Europeans, during the three centuries that followed the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, confined their trade to the acquisition of articles produced by the spontaneous efforts of the natives, without attempting to develope the natural resources of the islands. As Bali produced no article of commerce that would repay the expense of bringing a numerous and warlike people under subjection, the island remained unmolested by Europeans during this long period. Diplomatic missions to the native chiefs were occasionally dispatched by the Dutch of Java, and one was also sent by the British during our short occupation of that island, but these have invariably been called forth by peculiarities in the Bali laws, especially that called "strand-right" which makes the hulls and cargoes of wrecked vessels the droits of the native chiefs. Now, however, the case is materially altered. The success that has attended the new agricultural system introduced by the Dutch into Java since the close of the last European war, in which a portion of the fertile rice-lands is converted into sugar plantations, worked by the forced labour of the native agricultural population, has proved that all those islands which possess a rich soil and a numerous population may be made to yield every description of tropical produce at a cheaper rate than the countries of the west; and this without the odium of employing slave labour, although it is virtually effected by reducing the entire population, chiefs and labourers, to a state of absolute serfdom, the former being engaged by high salaries and titles of honor to exert their influence in coercing the latter, without which the system could not exist. Bali, therefore, no longer enjoys an exemption from attracting the attention of European powers, as the rice-fields if cultivated for sugar and indigo, and the hills if planted with coffee, would prove as productive as the eastern districts of Java, while the inhabitants, if subjected to a similar state of organisation would be equal, at least, to the Javanese as labourers. The native spirit of independence is not, however, to be overcome without the semi-extermination of the inhabitants, which would, of course, destroy one of the elements by which the soil could be rendered productive. The recent unsuccessful invasions of Bali by the Dutch forces are therefore not likely to be renewed, in fact, will tend rather to confirm the natives of Bali in their independence; as the great sacrifice of life which attended their resistance to the Dutch invasions, and the evident necessity that exists for their acquiring the art of European warfare, has rendered them anxious to seek the alliance of civilized nations, especially of those which do not seek to extend their territories beyond the limits of their own continent. A special agent of the United States government is now on his way to Bali, and certainly no mission was ever dispatched from one country to another with better prospect of success.

Productions.—The natural productions of Bali are few and inconsiderable, nearly every available spot upon the island being under cultivation. Rice is the staple product, for the growth of which, the plains that extend between the mountain range and the sea, and many of the valleys in the range itself, are admirably adapted; the numerous rivulets and the mountain lakes affording inexhaustible sources of irrigation, without which the cultivation of rice cannot be conducted on a grand scale. The agricultural skill of the Balinese, which is acknowledged to be superior to that of any other people of the Archipelago, not even excepting the Javanese, and which is especially displayed in the culture of rice, also contributes in no small degree to the high productiveness of the island. The amount of produce varies very little each year, so great is the certainty attending the culture of crops by artificial irrigation. In a memoir printed in 1843, I have stated the surplus exported to amount to about 7,000 tons, but M. Melville, who had access to the reports of parties who were sent expressly by the Batavian government to enquire into the commercial resources of the islands, considers this to be much less than the real amount, and that, in fact it equals that of Lombock, or about 20,000 tons. Cotton is produced in large quantities, generally as a second crop on the rice lands, when the season will not admit another crop of rice within the year. The greater portion of the cotton is retained for home consumption, but large quantities are exported to Java and Celebes. The staple is rather short and the wool adheres very tenaciously to the seeds; it is, however, strong and durable. Coffee is also grown on the hill sides, and the culture is rapidly extending. It is inferior to that grown in the neighbouring districts of Java, where it is cultivated under European superintendence. Tobacco of a superior quality is also extensively cultivated, and is exported in large quantities to the countries of the Archipelago, where it is particularly esteemed by the Chinese. Almost the entire coast of the island, for 2 or 3 miles inland, is planted with coconut trees, from the nuts of which a superior description of oil is extracted. Maize, yams and sweet potatoes are cultivated both for home consumption and for exportation; in fact Bali is as remarkable among the neighbouring countries for the production of articles suited for the consumption of the Archipelago, as is Java for the production of articles suited to that of Europe.

The domestic animals are horses, buffaloes, kine, pigs, goats and a few sheep. The horses are small but hardy animals, and are found particularly useful in bringing down the rice from the country to the ports in large bags, slung across their backs, one on each side. The buffaloes are chiefly employed in ploughing the wet rice sawas, for which purpose, being semi-amphibious animals, they are better adapted than any other description of draught animal. The breed of oxen is peculiar to Bali and Lombock, at least no other country of the Archipelago produces a similar description. Their flesh is not held in very high estimation by Europeans, as it is often very strongly flavoured with musk, but it is much relished by the Indian islanders when prepared as *dinding* or jerked, beef, in which state large quantities are exported to Java, Celebes, and the countries to the eastward. These animals are often exported to Singapore, where they are usually employed for draught purposes, but they do not thrive, the nature of the grasses here being apparently different from those to which they have been accustomed. This animal seems to be the *sapi* or wild ox of the Malay Peninsula, domesticated; and has probably been introduced at Bali direct from Siam, the only spot on the continent of Asia, as far as I am aware, in which the breed exists in a domesticated state. We have also specimens of this Siam variety of horned cattle in Singapore, which have been imported from Sangora, the southernmost port of Siam. These, however, probably from the nature of the pasture being similar to that of their native country, thrive vigorously, and on more than one occasion parties interested in the subject have made enquiries of native carters as to what mode of treatment they adopted to keep their animals in good working condition while their own Bali cattle were scarcely able to move; and have learned that the thriving animals were from Siam not from Bali.

Poultry is abundant, especially ducks, which are driven in large herds over the rice fields after the earth has been turned up or the crop gathered. These birds are maintained chiefly for the sake of their eggs, which are salted and exported in large quantities, and are to be seen throughout the Archipelago on the tables of the wealthy, whether Natives or European, at almost every meal.

Manufactures.—The Balinese are by no means backward in the mechanical arts, although they have had less direct intercourse with Europeans than any of the semi-civilized nations of the Archipelago. They are skilful workers in iron and gold, their kris-blades and rifle-barrels often exhibiting very beautiful specimens of inlaying. The cloths manufactured for exportation are certainly of a very coarse description, but they are the better adapted to the wants of the people for whom they are intended, the natives of Ceram and New Guinea. The cloths manufactured for their chiefs and princes, especially those of silk, and silk and cotton mixed, are exceedingly beautiful, the colours from the native dyes never losing their depth until the cloth itself is destroyed.

Commerce.—As the Balinese are averse to engaging personally in maritime enterprise, their foreign commerce is entirely dependant on the visits of strangers, but such is the attraction furnished by their varied products, that their commercial relations extend throughout the southern portion of the Indian Archipelago, from New Guinea in the east to Singapore in west. European traders generally confine their visit to Badong, where they can transact their business under the protection of Mr. Lange, who has deservedly obtained great influence over the native chiefs. At the other ports commerce is conducted through the medium of the Bandars or Trade-masters, generally Chinese, but sometimes Bugis of Celebes, who either pay a fixed sum for the privilege, or become responsible to the chiefs for the amount of duties and port-dues. The greater portion of the native trade is carried on by Chinese from Java and Macassar, and by Bugis from Boni and Mandhar in Celebes, Prahus from Ceram and Goram, an island near New Guinea, also keep up a pretty constant intercourse, and an occasional prahu from Banda, Amboyna and Buru completes the list of native traders. The exports to Singapore consist of rice, cocoanut oil, hides, horns, small quantities of maize, and occasionally horses, pigs, and cattle. To Java and Celebes the exports are chiefly rice, cocoanut oil, cotton and tobacco;—to Ceram and the eastern islands, rice, tobacco and coarse cotton cloths. The imports from Singapore are European and Indian piece goods, cotton twist, opium, hardware, iron, Chinese plates and basins, kwallies or iron pans, and large quantities of Chinese mixed-metal cash. From Java and Celebes the imports are almost the same. The principal item of the cargoes brought by the prahus from Ceram and Goram is *massoy*, an odoriferous bark from New Guinea, which is much used by people about the Courts as a powder to strew over the body. To this is added wild nutmegs, birds of paradise, and aromatic oils, such as clove, kulit lawang, and nutmeg, which are in much use among the Balinese.

Currency.—The current coin throughout Bali is a Chinese coin of mixed metal with a square hole in the centre called *piti*; 600 of these are the exchange for a Spanish dollar, which affords a considerable profit on the importation from China, whence they are brought in large quantities. These coins are strung on pieces of split rattan by means of the hole in the centre, generally one hundred together, two of which constitue a rupee, or *satah* a nominal coin closely corresponding in value with the Java copper rupee. Produce is generally purchased with this coin, a supply of which is constantly kept on hand by the Bandars or Trade-masters of the various ports, who furnish them to traders in exchange for Spanish dollars or Java rupees;—and at Badong, Treasury or Navy Bills are readily negotiated by Mr. Lange. Even when goods are given in exchange for produce, a price in Chinese cash is fixed on each.

Port dues, where they exist, and customs duties, will be stated under the heading of each port.

As the affairs of Bali and the islands east of Java are now attracting a certain degree of attention, it may not be out of place to enter into some details respecting the present policy of those civilized nations which take an interest in the progress of events in these remote countries. Mr. Temminck's last volume of the "Coup d'Œil," which may be considered as an authorised exposition of the views of the Netherlands Government, announces that the attempt to annex Bali will be finally abandoned, and recommends that the great object of government, the extension of the plantation system, shall be carried out by colonization instead of conquest. New Guinea is the spot recommended for this new essay, to which island an Agent was dispatched about 12 months ago, Mr. Gronovius, a gentleman who has had long experience of the Indian Archipelago, and was for several years Resident of Timor. New Guinea is equal to Java in point of natural fertility of soil, and is constituted similarly with a backbone of volcanic mountains, and one side abutting on a bank of soundings which prevents the loose soil washed down from the range being lost, and allows it to form vast plains of the richest possible description of alluvial land. There are a few draw-backs, however; the country is covered with a dense jungle of lofty trees the removal of which will require immense labour; the climate is unhealthy; and no native of the Archipelago who has ever heard of the country, (and few have not,) will go there to reside without being absolutely forced, such is their dread of the Papuans;—and not without cause, as the latter view with such inveterate hostility any strangers who may venture to settle in their country, that it resolves itself into a mere question as to which party shall exterminate the other. As the slave trade is now abolished throughout the Dutch Indian possessions, and the judgments of the courts do not supply convicts in greater numbers than are required for the cultivation of the spice plantations of Banda, it is difficult to see where and how the supply of labour will be obtained. Mr. Temminck further recommends the establishment of free ports in the eastern part of the Archipelago, a measure fraught with advantage to the natives, and with honor and profit to the Dutch.

England cannot be said to have any policy with regard to this part of the world, although it is true that an establishment of Royal marines was formed on the north coast of Australia in 1838, and was maintained until the early part of the present year. Small British vessels of war were certainly employed during several years subsequent to the formation of that establishment in traversing the Archipelago and acquiring particulars concerning the various islands, but Mr. Temminck is wrong in supposing that the individual engaged in prosecuting those enquiries was an English Agent, that is to say if an agent of the English government is meant. He was in the service of government, and vessels were placed at his disposal to enable him to prosecute any enquiries he might think proper, but no more, so that the government is in no way implicated in his proceedings. In fact the settlement was formed rather with colonial than commercial objects, the chief aim of the parties instrumental in founding it being to introduce the culture of cotton in Australia, by means of labour obtained from the Indian islands. The scheme proved unsuccessful, for reasons that need not be entered into at present. Mr. Temminck's plan is evidently based on the same principle, but it must be remembered that the two countries are very differently situated with regard to facilities for colonization. In lieu of the savannahs of Carpentaria, with hundreds of thousands acres of alluvial land on which the plough can be used without the slightest clearing, New Guinea presents a mass of jungle, composed of trees of enormous size, the removal of which must entail immense labour;—and instead of scattered tribes of mild savages, [the amiability of whose disposition endears them to all those who have resided among them sufficiently long to overcome the prejudices to which the appearance of a naked savage gives rise] the colonist in New Guinea, especially on the south coast, will have to encounter formidable Papuans, equal in strength and vigour to Europeans, and who, as far as experience has hitherto gone, will never be on friendly terms with the intruders as long as a man of their tribe remains alive.

The Anglo-Americans have rarely turned their attention to this part of the Archipelago until very recently, in fact I have never heard of an American vessel of war having yet visited the island east of Java. Their line of policy is exceedingly simple. They care not for territorial aggrandizement, and merely seek commercial facilities. The present Mission is the first that has ever been dispatched to the Archipelago. An Agent was sent to Siam in 1833, who concluded a treaty with that power; and the U. S. Frigate *Potamac* punished the people of Kwala Batu shortly before for cutting off an American ship, but these places can scarcely be said to be within the Archipelago.

Lastly the inhabitants of the Australian Provinces. They are not an independent people, but the Act of Parliament which virtually emancipates them, places them in a better position for seeking their own fields of commerce. All that they require is that the European ports of the Archipelago be opened to their agricultural produce, so that their small vessels may make profitable voyages by passing through Torres Straits and touching at Banda, Amboyna and Macassar, on their way to Sourabaya, and Batavia, with cargoes of flour, preserved provisions, and dairy produce, which are everywhere in demand among Europeans;—and returning by the same route with cargoes of coarse sugars, which are at present not very saleable in Java, as the high rate of freight to Europe renders it a disadvantageous shipment. A slight concession on the part of the Dutch would establish a friendly intercourse with the Australian colonists, while a contrary course might give rise to a feeling which should not exist between such near neighbours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
January 4	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Dec. —	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 7	Flying Dutchman	B. barque	274	Cooper	Hongkong	Dec. 6	General	J. M. Smith & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
January 5	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	General	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
„ 6	Island Queen	B. schr.	149	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 6	Mary Wilder	A. schr.	213	Cleaveland	San Francisco	General	Russell & Co.
„ 8	S. H. Waterman	A. barque	340	Pelsk	New-York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Elizabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rees	Shaw, Bland & Co.	London	Early
Flying Dutchman	Jany. 7	B. barque	274	Cooper	J. M. Smith & Co.	Hongkong	15th instant
Heroine	Dec. 24	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
John Bright	Dec. 11	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	Singapore	Early
John Bunyan	Dec. 28	B. ship	527	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Land O'Cakes	Dec. 17	B. ship	561	Grant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Lively	Dec. 20	B. brig	277	Bramburgh	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Sir George Pollock	Dec. 17	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busache	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 5, Huntingdon, (Am.) *for* New York.
5, Lady Mary Wood, „ Hongkong.
7, Island Queen, „ Hongkong.
8, Mary Wilder, (Am.) „ San Francisco.
10, Pilot, H.M.B. „ On a cruise.
11, Cathaya, „ Cork.
11, John Dugdale, „ Liverpool.
11, Pondisherry, (Fr.) „ Hongkong.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Flying Dutchman*, from Hongkong:—
790 peculs Lead.
103 „ Spelter.
48 pieces Broad Cloth.
264 „ Spanish Stripes.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees, 35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, 8,812 „
Crapes, 695 „
Sarsnets, 2,534 „
Fancy Silks and Satins, 2,609 „
Raw Silk, 415 bales=332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	31
Old England,	Liverpool	502	Augt. 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	..
Alverton,	London	409	„ 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	Sept. 10	2,448,680	..	79,000	3,483	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	704	„ 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	509	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	[illegible]	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,890	332,421	187,097	167,135	205,957	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	192,753	354,026	151,746	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel,			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 „			*Aug.* „	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 „			*Sep.* „	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 „			*Oct.* „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 „			*Nov.* „	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	279,610	808,280	1,285	115	716	..	19
Alligator,	197	Dec. 12	Hongkong	157,870	..	..	157,870	31,557	..	..	..	..	..	31,557	189,425	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope,	377	„ 20	Hongkong	113,500	..	900	114,400	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	116,400	29	..	..	23,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,570	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
8 Vessels,			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 „			*Aug.* „	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 „			*Sep.* „	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 „			*Oct.* „	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 „			*Nov.* „	2,566,820	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,048	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,760	2,034	..	81	..
5 „			*Dec.* „	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,710	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,698,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	32,400	11,536,771	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,571	13,008,342	10,739	32,100	131	944
Cathaya,	407	Jany. 3	Cork.	457,204	15,415	..	..	472,619	..	..	3,333	6,117	15,400	..	24,850	497,469	20	..	8	..
John Dugdale,	407	„ 9	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 3d Jany., 1851,				11,372,892	373,409	239,688	23,400	12,009,490	91,168	9,298	144,043	598,893	540,631	112,388	1,496,421	13,505,811	10,759	32,100	139	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Oolong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs.	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,382	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	„ 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	„ 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	„ 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	„ 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	„ 26	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	548	„ 8	New York	186,906	..	..	186,906	282,300	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	..
Horsburgh,	372	„ 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	12
Nestorian,	695	„ 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131
Howqua,	582	„ 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	1
Oneida,	420	„ 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,350	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	..	..
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,070	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	„ 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	383	„ 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,925	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	..
			Total,	3,169,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864

Cargoes per *Huntingdon*, and *S. H. Waterman* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,213	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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